THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,560. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of *Rs.* 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription. Rupees 10, *payable in advance.*
Single copy 8 *annas.*
Postage to England in advance. Rs. 3 *per annum vid Marseilles, Rs.* 2-4-0 *vid Southampton.*

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To Sail about 10th May.

THE Splendid fast-sailing British Ship EXCELSIOR A. I. 9 years, 682 Tons Register, WM. SANDERSON, Commander. This ship will be found a first-rate Conveyance for Passengers.

For Passage apply to
Bombay, 21st April 1863. WM. NICOL & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Ship FRENCHMEN, 1156 Tons register, will sail about the beginning of May, has two side Cabins still disengaged. For Passage, apply to Captain GALLOWAY, at Messrs. ROBINSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAUNTON, Commander will be dispatched as above, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PELOX, C. PUDNCOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 22nd April 1863.

FOR SURAT & GOGO.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer, TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR VERAWAL, POORBUNDER AND MANGROLE.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6 A.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage apply at the Office, No. 60, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, near Thucker Jewraj Baloo.

DWARKADASS ODHOVJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd April 1863.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A light single-seated Brougham English-built, with Pole and Shafts. Apply to X. care of the Editor.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—PROSPECT COTTAGE, Camballa Hill For particulars, enquire of Messrs. HERNJEERBHOY MUNCHERJEE, No. 7, Apollo Street.

TO LET.—From 1st June (or 1st May if desired), the large, commodious, and airy BUNGALOW, called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, occupied by the Hon'ble J. D. INVERARITY. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Parukh, Girgaum Back Road, No. 2.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—First rate China Matting.—Apply to SHREECRUSTNA WASSOODEWJEE, in the office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
21st April 1863.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianofortes, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

COTTON SEED.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce expect the early arrival from the Coast of New Dharwar grown American Cotton Seed.

An early application is desirable.
Bombay, 17th April 1863. H. BROOKE, Secretary.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Hester, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Barrel Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. 50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from ..... 20 to 35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise: 4 to 40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved... 22 to 30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from ... 20 to 50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month. Lever 700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds. Lever 600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds 400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved 300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks do. do.
Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.
And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.
A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per *Sam Mendel*, from Liverpool, are requested to send boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain ELLWOOD will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the *Sam Mendel*.
Bombay, 18th April 1863.

NOTICE.—The Firm of McCORMICK & Co., has been dissolved. The business will in future be carried on solely by D. A. McCORMICK, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

NOTICE.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES FETE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' FETE will be received by the Bank of Bombay, and such Gentlemen as have already Subscribed towards it are requested to pay the amount of their Subscription into the Bank of Bombay as soon as practicable.

VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE Secretary.
Bombay, 20th April 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 15th May, Tenders for the repairs of all Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorates; schedules showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Bunder at Surat.
Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

NOTICE.

VERBAL TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency, on Thursday next the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock (noon), precisely, for the supply of "Firewood," required by H.M.'s Navy and the Troops, Hospitals, Jails, &c. &c. in the Garrison and Town of Bombay during the month of May 1863.

The probable quantities required will be as follows, and the Tender and Contract will be subject to all the Regulations having reference to the annual contract as advertised in *Government Gazette*, regarding which full information may be obtained by application at the Office of the Deputy Commissary General. Probable quantities—

1,70,000 lbs. of Firewood, "Khairee," } To be supplied
63,000 lbs. of Firewood, "Billet," } free of other charges
62,000 lbs. of Firewood, "Babool," } during the month
of May 1863 by daily issues or otherwise as required.

No reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer. That which may be accepted will be subject to the confirmation of the Commissary General, and must be accompanied by an immediate Deposit of ten per cent., which will be forfeited to Government in case of evasion or delay.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.
Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl's. Office, 18th April 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CHINTOBA SUDANUND JOSEY, of Bombay Hindoo, has contracted with HURJEEVUNDAS VIZBHOOCANDASS, to sell to him all his right title and interest in the piece or Parcel of Land or ground belonging to him, with the Message, Tenement, or Dwelling-house and Chawl, and all stables, outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying and being near the Grand Portuguese Church without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2,042 to 2,046 inclusive, and which said Property is bounded as follows: on or towards the West by the Public Road called the Portuguese Church Street, on or towards the East by the House of Shri Nathjee Ishanal, on or towards the North by Land belonging to this House, and by the house of Sha Gungadass Vizbhoocandass, and on or towards the South by a Public cross Street. All persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, inheritance or otherwise on the said premises are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.

KELLY AND HORE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS HAVE much pleasure in laying before the PUBLIC OF BOMBAY the following Correspondence:—

TO THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

The sons of light, having by thos means so well known to the craft, discovered the Masonic radience in the countenances of Five of the Sons of Harmony, even through the darkness in which their countenances are worn by the uninitiated, hail them as Brethren of the Mystic Tie, and request that they will favour Bombay with at least one more Musical Treat before they migrate to other lands, and that with the readiness to please which has made them so eminently successful they will give that Entertainment at the Town Hall.

G. TAYLOR, Provincial G. Master of Bombay.
G. S. JUDGE, D.P.G.M. of Konkan and W. M. to Lodge of Truth.
W. TREVOR ROPER, W.M. Lodge of St. George.
ALFRED KING, W. M. Lodge of Concord.
Bombay, April 16th.

TO GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of Bombay.
J. S. JUDGE, Esq., D.P.G.M. of Bombay and W. M. to Lodge of Truth.
W. TREVOR ROPER, W. M., Lodge St. George.
ALFRED KING, Esq., W. M., Lodge Concord.

BRETHREN.—Yours of the 16th instant, requesting us to give an Entertainment at the Town Hall before our departure from Bombay has just been received, and in reply beg to thank you most sincerely for the kind interest you have shown us during our stay in this City, and also for this further proof of your Brotherly regard. We have therefore great pleasure in issuing THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 30th, for the proposed CONCERT.—We have the honor to remain, dear Sirs and Brethren, your fraternally,

J. O. PIERCE.
DAVE CARSON.
T. P. BROWER.
L. F. PALIN,
of the San Francisco Minstrels
Adelphi Hotel, 18th April 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medows Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Peat & Co., Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.

N. B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned, and accurately rated.

Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.

CHARGES MODERATE.
Bombay, 1st April 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. BOGOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Gentlemen, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22ND APRIL 1863.

First Appearance of Mr. & Mrs. Granville!!!

Under distinguished patronage.

MR. and MRS. GRANVILLE assisted by the Civilian Amateurs of Bombay, intend giving a series of Performances at the above Theatre, the first of which will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, 22nd April, and respectfully solicit the kind patronage of the Civil, Military, and Naval communities of Bombay, on which occasion will be represented for the first time in Bombay the Romantic Drama in two Acts, entitled—

"THE SEVEN CLERKS."

After which—

THE "HIGHLAND FLING." (in costume) accompanied by the Bag-Pipes.

The whole to conclude with the thrillingly interesting and tragically startling Burlesque of—

"Lord Lovell and Lady Nancy Bell."

or

THE BOUNDING BRIGAND OF BAKUMBOILUM.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Tier	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8. Performance to commence at half-past 8 precisely.

Tickets to be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*, and at the Theatre on the night of Performance.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, to that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2*s. 9d.* per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

Books, etc., for Sale.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, now edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Further supplies of the following Works lately received.

THE CHOICEST HUMOROUS POETRY OF THE AGE.

THE BIGLOW PAPERS. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Rs. 21.

"The fun of 'The Biglow Papers' is quite equal to the fun of the 'Ingoldsby Legends. This is the real doggerel, the Rabelaisesque of poetry."—*Fraser*.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SEAMAN. By THOMAS EARL OF DUNDONALD. 12mo. cloth. Rs. 3-12.

"Lord Cochrane was more like Nelson than any man of his generation. His glorious career recalls the Raleighs and the Herberts of Cherbury to our memory. This book will take its place among the best naval histories."—*Athenæum*.

"Will imprint itself on the memory for ever from admiration for the genius, character, and exploits of this glorious veteran."—*Spectator*.

GREEK HISTORY FROM PLUTARCH. By A. R. CLOUGH, 12mo. cloth. Rs. 4.

"Clough's work is worthy of all praise, and we hope that it will tend to revive the study of Plutarch."—*Times*.

THE KORAN; translated from the Arabic, with introduction, Notes, and Index. The Suras arranged in Chronological Order. By the Rev. J. M. RODWELL, M.A. Rs. 8.

"Mr. Rodwell has done more than has ever yet been done to enable the mere English reader to understand the way in which the Koran grew into existence."—*Saturday Review*.

THE LAND OF INHERITANCE, TRAVELS IN SYRIA, PALESTINE, &c. By Lady and Sir T. TOBIN, Illustrated, 8vo. Rs. 21.

"Lady Tobin is a pleasing writer, possessing a cultivated mind, good taste, simple faith in the facts of Christianity, a fair amount of knowledge derived from the perusal of books elucidating the history and geography of the countries she travelled through, and a tolerant spirit."—*Athenæum*.

THE TROPICAL WORLD. By Dr. G. HARTWIG, Profusely illustrated,—8vo. cloth. Rs. 16.

"Dr. Hartwig's work will be read with interest by that great body of the public who desire to learn something about the strange habits of tropical animals and plants when conveyed in a popular garb, and who will gladly welcome the numerous woodcuts in which this English version abounds, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending the book as a readable and instructive publication."—*Athenæum*.

MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE'S ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH INDIA. By E. ARNOLD, vol. 1, 8vo. cloth. Rs. 10.

"Mr. Arnold's full and lively description of the condition of the Punjab before the conquest may be profitably studied by every-one who is interested in the comparison of native with British dominions."—*Saturday Review*.

BEATEN PATHS, AND THOSE WHO TROD THEM. By T. COLLET SWEATAN, Author of 'Highways and Byways,' 'Traits of Travel,' 'Civilized America,' &c. Rs. 16.

"We can justly say that it is the best book that has appeared this season. None of the anecdotes are stale; nothing is spun out; nothing is given second-hand; and the freshness and *naiveté* in the style make us rank it very high in the class under which it is comprehended."—*Press*.

THE COMMON SIGHTS IN THE HEAVENS, AND HOW TO SEE AND KNOW THEM. By Captain A. W. DRAYSON, R. A., fcap. 8vo. with 40 illustrations. Rs. 5.

"A very beautiful and useful book.....Capt. Drayson contrives to give the substance of all recent discoveries, to explain the motions and phases of the heavenly bodies and to describe the eccentric movements of comets, in a style so plain that every one may understand him. The letter press is aided by brilliantly-coloured plates, in which all the phenomena of the heavens are accurately represented."—*Daily News*.

Delirium Tremens.

ON CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION By Dr. J. MARCET, 12mo., cloth. Rs. 3-12.

"Repair of mischief done is necessary, Dr. Marcet's remedy he has administered in a large number of cases, and with so uniformly a beneficial effect that there can be no doubt his experience is worthy the attention of the medical profession.—*Athenæum*.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

THE PRINCE CONSORT:

His Speeches and addresses, with an introduction giving an outline of his character; portrait. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 8-0.

MOLESWORTH'S ENGINEERS' POCKET-BOOK.—A Pocket-Book of Useful Formulæ and Memoranda for Civil and Mechanical Engineers. By G. L. Molesworth. Oblong roan with elastic band. Rs. 3-4.

HORSE RACING: Its History and Early Records of the Principal and other Race Meetings, Anecdotes, &c. &c. 8vo. Rs. 9-0.

H.M.S. HANNIBAL AT PALERMO AND NAPLES.—During the Italian Revolution, 1859-60. By Admiral Sir R. Mundy. Post 8vo. cloth. Rs. 9-0.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED IN DAILY LIFE.—By J. Timbs. Fcap. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 2-12.

PUNCH REISSUE.—Vol. 25, boards. Rs. 3-12.

DEMOSTHENES' MISCELLANEOUS ORATIONS.—The Fifth and Supplemental Volume. Translated by C. R. Kennedy. Post 8vo. cloth. Rs. 3-12.

THE ADVENTURERS.—By Gustave Aimard. Translated from the French. Fcap. Rs. 1-8.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.—Vol. 8. Sept. 1862 to Feb. 1863. Royal 8vo. Rs. 4-4.

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION IN EUROPE IN THE TIME OF CALVIN.—By J. H. M. D'Aubigne, D.D. Vols. 1 and 2 8vo. cloth. Rs. 21-0.

THE LIFE OF LORD BOLINGBROKE.—By T. Macknight. Demy 8vo. cloth. Rs. 13-8.

TEMPLE BAR.—Vol. 7, cloth. Rs. 4-4.

OLLENDORFF'S NEW METHOD OF LEARNING THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.—Ollendorff's Introductory Book to Latin. 12mo cloth. Rs. 4-12.

GLIMPSES INTO PETLAND.—By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., &c. 12mo. cloth. Rs. 2-12.

EVIDENCE OF MAN'S PLACE IN NATURE. By Professor Huxley. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 4-8.

HISTORY OF THE SUPERNATURAL.—By William Howitt. 2 vols. post 8vo, cloth. Rs. 13-8.

ADVENTURE: How, when and where by W. Smith. Rs. 1.

RECOLLECTIONS OF TARTAR STEPPES.—By Mrs. Atkinson. Rs. 9-0.

Also a further supply received of the following:—

Published by Her Majesty's Gracious Permission.

MEDITATIONS ON DEATH AND ETERNITY, translated by Frederick Rowan. Rs. 4-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 28, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

Recollections of Tartar Steppes and their Inhabitants. By Mrs. Atkinson. With illustrations ..... Rs. 9 0
Things to be remembered in daily life. By Timbs 2 12
Thom's British Directory and Official Handbook of the United Kingdom; with county and borough directory of England, Wales, and Scotland, for 1863 ..... 9 8
The Life of General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. From his notes, conversations, and correspondence. By S. W. Fullom 11 4
The Postman's Bag, and other stories. By Revd. J. de Liefde 2 12
Hinchbridge Haunted; a country story. By Author of "The Green Hand" 1 8
Tales for the Ingenious. By W. H. G. Kingston 2 4
Temple Bar, Vol. 7 ..... 4 4
All the Year Round. Vol. 8 ..... 4 4
The Words of the Angels. By R. Stier, D.D. 2 0
St. Patrick's Eve. By Lever, Illust. By Phiz 1 8
Madagascar; its social and religious progress. By Miss Ellis 2 12
The Adventurers. By Aimard 1 8
Heat considered as a mode of motion: being a course of twelve lectures, &c by J. Tyndall, F.R.S. 9 8
Tales of all countries, 2nd series. By A. Trollope 7 8
The History of the Supernatural in all ages and nations, &c. &c. 2 vols. By W. Howitt 13 8
Campbell's Poetical Works. Beautiful edition 3 12
The Life of Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke, Secretary of State in the reign of Queen Anne. By Thos. Macknight 13 8
A Cruise upon Wheels, &c. By C. A. Collins 3 12
The Poacher. By Marryatt 0 12
Wyandotte. By Cooper 0 12
The Israel of the Alps: a history of the Waldenses. By A. Muston, D.D. Translated by Rev. J. Montgomery. 2 vols. Illustrated 13 8
Hope On; or the Tale that Jack built. By F. M. S... 1 0
Martha's Home, and how the sunshine came into it. The Young Curate: or, the quicksands of life 1 8
Hoyle's Games Modernized. By G. F. Pardon 15 12
Weale's Carpentry's New Guide 3 12
Dickens's Dombey and Son 3 12
——Pickwick Papers 3 12
Bowman's Medical Chemistry 4 12
——Practical Chemistry 1 8
Weale's The Power of Water 0 12
——The Steam Engine 2 0
Esquire Within upon Everything 1 8
Cæsar de Bello Gallico. With English Notes by Prof. Long 3 12
London Labour and London Poor, 4 vols 24-12
The Prisons of London. By Mayhew 8 0
Alexander's Military Examination Questions 1 8
Bannatyne's Ditto for Lieutenancy 3 12
——Ditto Captaincy 4 8
Robertson's Military Catechism 1862 ..... 3 12
Infantry Sword Exercise 0 8

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

NOW PUBLISHED,
In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages
THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION
OF
THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs.* 6, *Cash; Rs.* 7, *Credit.*

The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United King. dom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

IS an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS to the Latest Surveys, may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs	As.
Kurrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Bay of Bengal	3	8
Coromandel Coast, Three Sheets	9	0
Arracan Coast, and Akyab	3	0
Straits of Malacca, Two Sheets	7	0
Straits of Singapore	2	0
Red Sea on large Scale	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."
NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies.
Bombay *Gazette* Office.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Lately Received.

ANCIENT LAW: ITS CONNECTION WITH THE EARLY HISTORY OF SOCIETY, AND ITS RELATION TO MODERN IDEAS. By HENRY SUMNER MAINE, 8vo. Rs. 8.

***

"We need hardly add, that this is a work of very great ability. All legal and historical students *must* read it, and they must do so with care and attention."—*Athenæum*.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE MODERN D'ARCY LEVER. In one Vol. 8vo. 350 Illustrations, handsomely bound in cloth. Rs. 16.

SEAMANSHIP. By Lieutenant G. S. NARES, R.N. H.M.S. *Britannia*, Second Edition.

This book, which is a second and greatly enlarged edition of Lieutenant Nares' "Seamanship Made Easy," contains upwards of Three Hundred and Fifty highly finished and carefully executed Wood Engravings, from Drawings by Mr. J. Murray, Jun.

It is used on board H.M.S. *Britannia* by sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and has been adopted by the American Government for use in their Naval Schools.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Valuable work of Reference for Medical Men

AN REPOSITORY LEXICON OF THE TERMS ANCIENT AND MODERN in Medical and General Science including a complete Medico Legal Vocabulary, &c. by R. G Mayne, M.D., 8vo. cloth Rs. 37.

"We would remind all engaged in scientific pursuits having any connexion with medicine, that Dr. Mayne's Lexicon has lately appeared. There is no other work of the kind to be put in comparison with it, and its present purchase we hold to be a good investment. * * *—*Lancet*, November 27th, 1858

"The Dictionary contains a large amount of information well arranged, and very accessible; and we have little doubt that it will soon come to be regarded as a necessary appendage to the library table of every man of science and scientific *dilettante*."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review*, January 1860.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOVELS OF THE SEASON.

NO NAME by Wilkie Collins, 3 vols	Rs.	20 0
MARRIED IN HASTE by Lascelles Wraxall, 3 vols.		20 0
A NOVEL FULL OF EXCITEMENT.		
VERNER'S PRIDE by Mrs. Wood, authoress of "East Lynne," &c., 3 vols		20 0
BARRINGTON by Charles Lever, 8vo.		10 8
MISTRESS AND MAID by the author of "John Halifax," 2 vols. crown 8vo		14 0
WINIFRED'S WOOING by Georgiana Craik		8 0
THE DUCHESS OF TRAGETTO by the authoress of Mary Powell		5 12
MYSELF AND MY RELATIVES, illustrated by Millais		3 12
THE QUEEN'S MARRIES by Whyte Melville		4. 8
THE DOUBLE PROPHECY by W. Carleton, 2 vols.		7 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.
No. XXX.—FOR APRIL 1863—ending Vol. V. (1000 pp. ri. 8vo, *Rs.* 8 *post-paid*)—

IS REPLETE with FIRST-CLASS ARTICLES, comprising the First of a Series of Secular Sermons by Sir Chaloock Sham.

Lady Denleigh's Revenge.
The Gypsies.
HYMNS of LIFE: Matins, Joy-bells, Vespers, Via
Simla: a Sketch.
Letters on Amateur acting.
The BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the COTTON FRAUD bill.
Correspondence of Napoleon I.
Glimpses of Home: English Life, &c.
The Corpora Quadrigemina (concluded).
The Diver.—Sunrise.
PEN-AND-INK PICTURES of PASSING PEOPLE.
Okamundell.
Literary Notices—Military Summary.
Home and Indian Retrospects.
OURSELVES ONCE AGAIN: What we have accomplished, and what we hope to do in the future.
Turf Calendar.—Cricket.
&c. &c. &c.

☞ In the No. for MAY: a new tale—"The Red Lancers of Bundelkund,"—by the Author of "The Corpora Quadrigemina"; No. I. of a Series of Articles on "The Chief Towns of Sind"; "The Autobiography of a Sepoy"; "The Board of Censors, Bombay"; &c. &c.

SUBSCRIPTION—*Rs.* 16 *per annum, including Indian Postage; to Soldiers' and Native Libraries Rs.* 14.

*** Black Volumes available—Rs. 8 each, *post-free*.

Bombay, Chesson & Woodhall; Calcutta, LePage & Co.; Madras, J. Higginbotham; Agra, Manager *Delhi Gazette* Press; Lahore, W. Cockell & Co.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejeoree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD
Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

GRAND DISPLAY OF PIANOS.

HERBERT & Co., respectfully invite attention to the unequalled assortment of Pianofortes now openedout for trial and selection, in their large Music Room on the upper floor of No. 2, Rampart Row.

The following list comprises only those arranged in their order down the middle of the room:—

No. 1. A BROADWOOD'S GRAND SQUARE, secured for the climate of Bombay, by Broadwood & Co., London. This Piano has just arrived, and is in the same state as when first packed in its case; its quality may be known from the fact that it is found in good tune and fit for immediate use, not requiring any attention or tuning after a long voyage. Price Rs. 900.

No. 2. A GERMAN PIANO of very excellent tone, and of strong manufacture, made of well-seaso

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 22nd April 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	do.	2s. 0 13-16d.
Do. Documents	do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	233 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	[ex divd. 100 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	¼ do.	130 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	16 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	26 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	29 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	85 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 premium.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 23,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Rope-Case Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,800 p.sh-pm
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-9	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.-	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	500 dis.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockjee Pittyspinnings & weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 325 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jahangeer Wadia Spinning Co.	125	.....	Ditto.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Turnstie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
" Loan 1835 36	}	99
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		117½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	249
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	343
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	10½ to 10⅝
Gold Leaf	"	19-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 17s.	6d. to £3 18s.	0d.
" (Seed)	£2	5s. 0d. to £2	7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3	5s. 0d. to £3	7s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£3	0s. 0d. to £3	2s. 6d.
To China			
To Clyde		No enquiry.	
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.		

(PRICES CURRENT (16th April 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba.		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	470 to 475
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	459 to 460
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	459 to 460
New Oomrawutee	"	405 to 410
Old Comptah	"	428 to 430
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	532 to 535
New Bonees, and Nuggar	"	415 to 417
New Vasaul	"	434 to 435
New Khandeish	"	405 to 410
New Poratchee	"	434 to 435
New Acoote	"	420 to 425
New Mangalore	"	434 to 435
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,620 to 1,625.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.		6-12 to 6-13 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...		7-2 to 7-3
Gingelly Seed, (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	Is.	11½d.	do.
" 3 do.	Is.	11½d.	do.
" 2 do.	Is.	11½d.	do.
" 1 do.	Is.	11½d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	Is.	11½d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	Is.	11d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. Is. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £20) at	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	1s.	11½d.	"
3 Do. at	1s.	11½d.	"
2 Do. at	1s.	11½d.	"
1 Do. at	1s.	11½d.	"
On demand at	1s.	11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe ustody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
April 2nd 1863. Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,850,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places: as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rp.
" 3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	"	2-53	"
On Demand	"	2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
" " " 4 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
" " " 3 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
" " " 2 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
" " " 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
On Scotland ..... On demand	1s.	11½d.	do.
On Ireland.....			

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on-presmand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange drawn on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annm.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3	per cent per annum.			
Do. " 6	"	"	5	"	"
Do. " 12	"	"	6	"	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.
Ditto on demand ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities for 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 2nd April 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11½d.
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11½d.
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11½d.
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11½d.
" On demand	1s.	11½d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be proposed to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand o not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. pe annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 9th April 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Apr. 21	Pioneer (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee 17 Apr.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat April 20.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Apr. 21	Kurrachee (s)	Bentham	Kurrachee.
	Sarah Maria	Hill	Andaman Islands

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Pioneer*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Bell; Mr. Pejlig; Captain J. Daukins; Mr. C. King; Mr. W. Edgin; Captain Watts, and seventy-six natives.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. Brooke, and two hundred and twelve natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Kurrachee*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Cummins; Mr. and Mrs. Phillips; Mr. Sumsoodeen Yoojee, and fifteen natives.

Per Ship *Sarah Maria*, to Andaman Islands.—Twenty-two Convicts, and six Guards.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Prince of Wales*, J. E. Winckler, bound to Singapore, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Neptune's Bride*, for Havre.
Ship *Futtel Currim*, for Muscat.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 21ST APRIL 1863.

For London.

Pride of the Ocean.—500 boxes Tea, 21,163 lbs., Dwarkadass Vussonjee and Co; 450 bundles Sursee Seed, 225 cwt., Waljee Mooljee; 1 case Herabole 1¼ cwt., Geerdhur Roopchund; 145 cases Ginger, 177 cwt., Stocher Prieger and Co.; 1 box Samples of Metal Cocks, A. H. Huschke and Co.; 2 cases Indian Condiments, Pestonjee Jewanjee and Co.; 1 case White Metal Cocks, A. H. Huschke and Co.

Prince Consort.—114 bundles Jingeely Seed, 177 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.; 48 hhds. Cocoanut Oil, 193 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs., Mungoth Pandoorung; 10 cases Sundries, Robert T. Crossley.

For Liverpool.

Vittoria.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

Hazelock.—100 bales Cotton 350 cwt., Sudasew Gopenath; 480 bales Cotton, 1,680 cwt, Dyabhoy Jaithabhoy; 475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Sakerchund Keeka,

Feronia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Premjee Madhowjee; 475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Currumchund Mooljee; 91 bales Cotton, 213½ cwt., Maljee Ruttonsey; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Nurpall Mooljee.

Glenalva.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Cullianjee Luddha; 3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Dewjee Premjee.

Recorder.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Toolsidass Soonderdass; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Doongersey Toolsidass.

Duke of Wellington.—600 bundles Sursee Seed, 300 cwt., Canjee Jaitha.

Siroco.—475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Ramchordass Lalljee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Govurdhun Vussonjee; 170 bundles Gall, 85 cwt, 91 bundles Linseed, 45½ cwt.; 175 bundles Jairrycutchoora 87½ cwt., 27 bundles Beda, 13½ cwt., 37 bundles Turmeric, 18½ cwt., Narrondass Pragjee; 426 bags Myrabolam, 213 cwt., Framjeepolo, Agelasto and Co.

James Russell.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Khatow Khimjee.

Coronet.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 68 bales Cotton, 238 cwt., 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Khimjee Ladoo.

Tiger.—1,000 bundles Sursee Seed, 500 cwt., Samjee Hemraz & Co.; 225 bales Cotton, 618¾ cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Ocean Empress.—10 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 5 cwt., 385 bundles Sursee Seed, 192½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

King of Italy.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Virjee Nursey and Co.

Rhea Sylvia.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Damjee Doongersey; 437 bales Cotton, 1,529½ cwt., Bhugwandass Gungaram.

Almora.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

For Havre.

Tyson.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Woomedchund Hokumchund.

Neptunes Bride.—210 bales Cotton, 737 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[cl. signifies commenced loading.*]

FOR LONDON.

683 Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1040 Estremo, Hanscomb—Forbes & Co. (c. l. March 23)
1109 Pride of the Ocean—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c.l. March 17)
1230 Prince Consort, Aitchinn—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 2)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1001 Algiers, Buchanan—Hormusjee. (c. l. Mar. 18)
1107 Almora.—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 30)
967 Belcoolee, Mitchell—Lord & Co. (c. l. March 11)
632 Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.
557 Black Eagle, Basset—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1459 Broughton Hall, W. Tale—Leckie & Co.
1332 Bulwark, Baimsnether—W. Nicol & Co.
1791 Cambay, Wilson—Finlay, Scott & Co. (. l. March 14)
970 Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Mar. 25)
1333 Crescent, English—Lawrence & Co.
1156 Culloden, Smith—Girdlestone, Hunter & Co.
661 Duke of Wellington—Finlay, Clarke & Co. (c.l. April 15)
303 Duncairn, Finlay—MacNes & Co. (c. l. Mar. 30)
647 Earl of Dalhousie—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1950 Etna, Graham—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
268 Feronia, R. Hutchinson.—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 30)
1812 Ferozeshu, G. F. Daveren—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
556 Frenchman, Galloway—Oriental I. S. Co. (c.l. March 30)
953 Gertrude, Fraser—Leckie & Co.
937 General Neil, Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. April 10)
1121 General Simpson, Coxhead—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1051 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 14)
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1549 Henry Fernie,—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. l. April 15)
1117 Henry Moore, Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1194 Herald, E. McGrath—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
768 James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. Mar. 23)
1763 John Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. April 9)
1343 King of Italy, Marshall—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Apr. 7)
1605 Lillies, Bain—Robinson & Co. (c. l. March 4)
1097 May Queen, Pennie. (c. l. April 17)
747 Miletus, Shaw—M. N. Bhownuggur. (c. l. March 21)
1231 North, Brown.—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. l. April 20)
1359 Ocean Empress, McDonald—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Mar. 30)
1091 Otago, Marsterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1342 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.
1328 Princess Alexandra—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 11)
632 Recorder, Sharp—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 4)
856 Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. April 18)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
1149 Siroco, G. Berriman—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 10)
1533 South Carolina, Inpott—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 20)
908 Tiger, Ogg—Narmith & Co. (c. l. March 25)
679 Tomogonops, J. Poe—J. N. Wadia & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)
1725 Tudor, Wheeland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
848 Vittoria, Martin—Robert, Frith & Co. (c. l. March 10)
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)

FOR HAVRE.

514 Chanaral, Sharp—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. March 14)
1459 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co. (c. l. March 18)
539 Neptunes Bride, Wetherburn—J. Seigfried. (c.l. April 21)
894 Typhoon, Strumotz—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. April 10)

965 Salsette (s), J. W. King. (c. l. April 20)

FOR ADEN.

614 Forfarshire, Richmond—Vally Md. Alwaney (c. l. Feb.21)

FOR CHINA.

960 Emeu, (s), D. Reynoldson.

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

827 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.

FOR SIAM.

891 Prince of Wales,—P. Harrison and Sons & Co.

MOULMAIN.

109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein. (c. l. April 13)

FOR CALCUTTA.

835 Marquard Family—F. Mahomed Essa & Co. (c.l. Apr. 8)
121 Mary Grant (s), Williams—R. Steuart & Co.
656 Mohmedshah, Balma—H. M. Sedick.

FOR PENANG.

788 Maria Conse, Melos—Finlay & Co. (c. l. April 16)

FOR MUSCAT.

249 Fattel Currim—Gopalmas Mowjee (c. l. April 21)

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, Brasley.
608 Bombay, Betham.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

435 Balnaquith, Robertson—Finlay & Co.
965 Ann Buckle, Style—Fleming & Co.
694 Poictiers, Cousins—Fleming & Co.
1171 Scotland, Campbell—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

894 Caroline, Dodds—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAULMAIN.

1163 India, Guthrie—McIver & Co.
349 Lizzie L. Hazen, Bartlett—Fleming & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

666 Charlotte Jane, Burgoyne—Dunolly & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of April 11, announced the arrivals of the Ship *Thomas Campbell*, McKelvie, from Adelaide 26th Feb., and Ship *Charles Cooper*, (particulars not received).

The telegraph of April 12, announced the arrivals of the Barque *Decider*, Lemoine, from Buenos Ayres 20th Janv.; Ship *Good Return*, Batch, from Boston 13th Oct. 1862, and Cape Town 5th Feb.; Ships *Boston Light*, *Feroz-Shah*, *Anne Baldwin*, Barque *Javana* and Steamer *Golden Fleece*, (particulars not received.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—April 14, P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Screw Steamer *Mooltan*, G. Dunn, from Calcutta 9th April.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 21.

Kenrick, Captain, 33rd Regt., on leave, from Bow.
Neale, Captain, 3rd Regt. N. I., on leave, from Nassick.
Thackeray, Lieut. C. H. M., 28th Regt., on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Gorringe, Surgeon J., 4th K. O. Regt., on duty, from Poona.
Ekin, Assist. Surgeon J., 4th K. O. Regt., on duty, from Poona.
Clark, Assist. Surgeon T., 33rd Regt., on duty, from Poona.
Reynolds, Lieut. W., 19th Regt., on duty, from Mehidpore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 21.

Welch, Lieut. Col. W. H., 26th Regt. M. N. I., on leave, to Kamptee.
Kenrick, Captain, 33rd Regt., to rejoie. to Bow.
Sinclair, Major B. A., on leave, to Kirkee.
Gorringe, Surgeon, 4th K. O. Regt., on duty, to Poona.
Ekin, Assist. Surgeon J., 4th K. O. Regt., on duty, to Poona.
Clark, Assist. Surgeon, 33rd Regt., on duty, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl's. Office, Poona, 20th April 1863.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India that portion of G. O. C. No. 961 of the 27th September 1862, which relates to the issue of Rifles Gunges, is cancelled, such Corps as have received these articles will return them into Store.

Letters to the Editor.

THE DAY FIXED FOR THE ILLUMINATIONS.

SIR,—I have heard that the day for the *illumination* in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales has been fixed for the 27th instant. This and the following days are mail days, the merchants' clerks will not have the benefit of enjoying a holiday, the Committee would confer a great boon on the public, as well as the poor merchants' clerks to fix either the 29th or 30th inst., as the day for the illumination instead of 27th as (I suppose) proposed.—Your obedient servant,

A MERCHANTS' CLERK.

Bombay, 21st April 1863.

*** We understand Friday the 1st proximo has been fixed on.—ED. *B. G.*

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 15th April, the wife of Mr. J. E. C. Boosch, of a daughter, still-born.

At Galle, on the 1st April, the wife of Mr. E. J. Good, of a son.

At Madras, on the 14th April, the wife of G. H. Granville, Esq., 34th Regt. Light Infantry, of a son.

At Budaon, Rohilcund, on the 13th April, the wife of Henry R. Clarke, Esq., C.S., of a son.

At Meean Meer, on the 14th April, the wife of Captain Arthur Cory, Officiating Major of Brigade, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th April, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Revd. John Cave Brown, Claude Jean Dumaine, to Mary Violette, fourth daughter of the late Alexander Wyatt, Esq., Revenue Surveyor.

At Masulipatam, on the 23rd of March, by the Rev. J. E. Sharkey, Clement Walford Bellairs, Esq., of the Royal Artillery, second son of the Revd. H. W. Bellairs, of Cheltenham, to Mary, second daughter of Joseph Agabeg, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

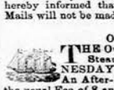
At Madras, on the 12th April, Mary Alexina, daughter of Mr. L. C. Thompson.

At Allahabad, on the 7th April, Mr. Richard Spear, Junior, aged 29 years and 3 months.

Post Office Notices.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.



THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer SALSETTE, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:

Weight under	*Vid Marseilles.*	*Vid Southampton.*
½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	.....
¾ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 4 0
1 "	" 0 14 0	.....
1½ "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
2 "	"

of the majority of the entire Parsee community. "From the best information the Commission could procure, it is believed that to take 100,000 as representing the present numbers of the Bombay Parsees, and 25,000 as representing the present numbers of the Mofussil Parsees, would be an estimate considerably within the mark, both as regards the aggregate of the Parsee population in this Presidency, and as regards the proportion of the Bombay Parsee population to that of the Mofussil. It thus appears that the Bombay Parsees may safely be assumed to constitute four-fifths of the entire Parsee community in this Presidency. * * * On the whole, it would certainly not be unreasonable to presume that any proposition unanimously supported by the Parsees of Bombay would be justly described as having in its favor three-fourths of the entire Parsee community of India."

Fourth enquiry:—"Have Parsee married women by custom or otherwise, a right, in the lifetime of their husbands, to hold or dispose of separate property, and if not, is it expedient to confer on them such right, and if so, to what extent?" The Commission reported that the usage hitherto appears to have been that Parsee wives have been considered as having separate property to a limited extent over the joys and jewels given them on marriage *by their Father's family*. The Draft Code confers additional powers on them, which the Commission regarded as novel but as expedient.

There are other points of more vital importance to the best interests of the Parsee community, which we must reserve for future notice.

ALL Bombay took holiday yesterday, as well it might, to witness the formal opening of the Bhore Ghaut Incline, one of the most magnificent feats of Railway engineering in the world. The ceremonial passed off on the whole with great éclat. The Directors, Engineers, Contractors, and all concerned, may well be congratulated on the completion of this great work. We shall give a full account of the proceedings in a day or two.

LETTERS ON THE COTTON TRADE OF INDIA BY A LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKER.

No. IX.

THE DISTRICTS WHERE COTTON IS GROWN.—*(Continued.)*

THE second great division of Western India in respect to the production of cotton is the inland region east of Bombay, loosely styled the Deccan, and embracing the great cotton districts of Berar and Khandeish. Its position will be rendered plainer by a reference to the topographical features of the country. From Bombay southwards to Cape Comorin, a lofty ridge of mountains called the Ghauts, runs along the entire coast line at a short distance from the sea. The narrow belt of land between the Ghauts and sea called the Concan, which varies from ten to fifty miles in width, is a flat surface, covered with rank vegetation and produces little or no cotton. Behind it lies the Deccan, a table-land some 1,500 feet high, walled off by the long ridge of the Ghauts. This ridge is so abrupt and perpendicular that it scarcely admits of passage, and for several hundred miles only about half a dozen outlets by which the produce of the Deccan can issue forth to the sea-board. Two of these outlets or mountain passes lie behind Bombay, and through them pours nearly all the commerce of the Deccan. They are called the Thull Ghaut and the Bhore Ghaut, and the two branches of the G. I. P. railroad are carried over them by engineering works that are hardly surpassed in the world.

The district immediately behind the Ghauts is called Khandeish, and cotton is freely cultivated in it about 200 miles east of Bombay. But its character is very poor, the seed used is an inferior kind and the staple is short and wasty. The amount produced is about 50,000 bales. Beyond Khandeish lies the great cotton district of Berar. No part of India yields more plentifully than it, and its cotton in ordinary seasons is of excellent character. The yield of last year was about 200,000 bales, this year it is thought to be thirty per cent. short. The cotton of this district is known as Oomrawuttee in the Liverpool market, taking this name from the chief emporium in Berar. In former times the produce of this province came down to Bombay in bullock carts, and occupied from one to two months in transit, each cart bringing about a candy or two export bales, but now the G. I. P. railway is open for about 300 miles, passing through Khandeish and touching the border of Berar. By the end of this year it will probably be open to Oomrawuttee 100 miles farther, and next year Nagpore, the chief commercial city in Central India. The great advantage of the railway is that it will enable all the crop to be delivered in Bombay before the monsoon. The cotton in the Deccan matures earlier than everywhere else, the picking is chiefly done in December and the cotton reaches this port freely in January and February, whereas the Guzerat crop only begins to arrive in March. It is probable that the cultivation of cotton will extend rapidly in this part of India so long as high prices last, whereas in Guzerat the land is so fully occupied that the progress must be slow. To the south of Berar stretch considerable cotton regions, the produce of which takes its name from the local marts of Barsee and Sholapore, and finds its way to Bombay by the southern branch of the G. I. P. railway which is completed to Sholapore. In the extreme south-east of the Berar district lies the mart of Hingunghaut and the cotton produced in that neighbourhood is perhaps the finest native growth of India. The entire production is but small—some 10,000 bales, and it used to go chiefly north to Mirzapore, but now it comes to Bombay, and strange to say, still by native carts. It may be worth mentioning here, to show the tenacity with which the natives adhere to old customs, that for a good while after the railway was opened into the interior, most of the produce come down in bullock carts alongside of it, and even yet it has not altogether superseded the old conveyance. It may be added that the cost of transport by country carts is not greater than by railroad, and the saving by the latter route is chiefly one of time. The point the natives of India are supremely indifferent about.

The entire produce of the Deccan, meaning by that term the region east of Bombay, which delivers its cotton mainly by the G. I. P. railroad may be put at fully 300,000 bales. It comes down from the country in loosely packed bags, weighing about 130 lbs. Adulteration has never been carried on in this district to any extent, but as the avenues of traffic intersect each other, parcels of different growth get mixed together, the Oomrawuttee and Khandeish for instance, and the Hingunghaut and Oomrawuttee, and as the cotton is similar in its color and preparation it is difficult to distinguishthem.

The last great producing region in the Bombay presidency is the Southern Mahratta Country, the leading district of which is Dharwar. It resembles the Deccan in lying behind the Ghauts and being a high table-land, but is considerably higher and colder than the other. The produce of this district available for export (for there is here a considerable native consumption) may be put at 150,000 bales, of which one-third is grown from the American seed and two-thirds from native, the former comes forward as Sawginned Dharwar and the latter as Compta. Nearly the whole of this cotton is shipped from the port of Compta, a wretched place for such a trade. The term port is a misnomer for the native craft have to lie out in an open roadstead and the cotton is put on board by small lighters.

Whenever rough weather sets in the native craft run out to sea, and during the monsoon there is of course a complete stop to business. The government of Bombay are earnestly endeavouring to divert the trade from Compta to a better harbour some 40 miles north of it called Sedashewgur, and roads are making from Dharwar to that place, for the conveyance of cotton. At present Sedashewgur is in a state of primival wildness, dense jungle stretches on all sides as far as the eye can reach, and scarcely a building is yet erected. The development of the port is greatly retarded by the unhealthiness of the surrounding country, multitudes of the coolies brought to labour on the roads have died of fever, and most of the Europeans employed in the district have suffered severely.

It seems probable that it will be a considerable time yet, perhaps some years before the bulk of the cotton trade can be transferred to Sedashewgur, and up to the present time scarcely a bale has arrived there.

Very little of the cotton grown in the Southern Mahratta Country reaches Bombay before the monsoon, the usual planting time is August, and picking takes place in March, the American cotton ripening rather before the native. As the former is cleaned rapidly by the sawgin, some part of it, perhaps 10,000 or 20,000 bales may be got into Bombay before the rains, but hardly any of the native Compta. The process of cleaning slow that very little of can be got down to Compta in time for shipment. The bulk of it does not reach Bombay till November and December of the year following that in which it is sown, and some of the Compta cotton planted in August 1861 is still going forward from Bombay, and will not reach England till *two years* after it was put into the ground.

The increase of cotton culture in this part of the country will be very rapid if these high prices continue. Large tracts of land in the Nizam's dominions which adjoin Dharwar are being put into cotton, and if the American war goes on till the next planting season it is probably that 50 per cent. or more, increase will be made to the area under cultivation. It may be added that the cotton from Compta comes forward in loosely packed bags as from the Deccan and is subject to the same depredation on the coasting voyage as occurs with that from Guzerat.

We are now in a position to put in a tabular form the production of cotton in the districts tributary to Bombay, based upon the crop of 1861-62, but it remains to be added that the figures given above only represent the quantities available for export. Through most of these districts there is still a petty native consumption, and in addition to that there are working at the present time about half a dozen cotton mills in Bombay and the neighbourhood exclusive of a few more either building or standing idle on account of bad trade. The aggregate consumption of cotton from these various sources may be put at 100,000 bales for the Bombay Presidency The figures will then be as follows:—

Supplies from Broach, Surat and Jumboseer being the British part of Guzerat	100,000
Supplies from Dhollera and Bhowngger	250,000
Supplies from other ports in Kattywar viz. Veraval, Poorbunder, Mangrole, Mowa, Joria, &c.....	100,000
Total from native states of Guzerat called Kattywar	350,000
Aggregate supplies from Guzerat.....	450,000
Supplies from Khandesh	50,000
Supplies from Berar, (Oomrawuttee)	200,000
Supplies from Barsee, Sholapore Hingunghaut, &c.	50,000
Aggregate supplies from the Deccan.....	300,000
Sawginned Dharwar from American Seed.....	50,000
Native Compta sort	100,000
Aggregate supplies from Southern Mahratta country	150,000
Native consumption and amount used in cotton mills	100,000
Total production of cotton in districts tributary to Bombay.....	bales 1,000,000

SAMUEL SMITH.

Bombay, 12th April 1863.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 18*th April*, 5 P.M.

Steamer *Malta* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 18*th April*, 5-10 P.M.

Steamer *Ottawa* anchored from Bombay.

WE have been favored with the following private telegram:—

LIVERPOOL, 2*nd April*.

Dhollera 17¼—market closing firm.
Seeds, lower.
Wool, dearer.

"HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has sent an order by electric telegraph, through the Adjutant General's Office, to the head quarters of every Division of the Army, directing that, at sunrise on the 20th instant, a royal salute shall be fired in honor of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and also that all the public offices under his control shall be closed, and the day be observed as a general holiday. We suppose that the government will order all its public offices to be also closed on the same day."

Bombay! Go thou and do likewise."—*Englishman, April 13.*

NEWS-LETTER.

BELGAUM, 18*th April*.

BELGAUM was visited on the evening of the 16th instant, with a terrible hail-storm, and a heavy downpour, which lasted for about an hour and a half. Brigadier General Lucas came in yesterday morning under the salute due to his rank from our battery. This morning he visited the Barracks, Canteen, and Sergeant's Mess of the Artillery, and expressed himself well pleased, with all he saw there. He leaves us on Tuesday (to meet the steamer that will return from Malabar Coast) for Vingorla.

LOCAL.

YESTERDAY was observed very generally throughout all the public offices and private establishments in Bombay as a public holiday in honor of the opening of the Railway Bhore Ghaut Incline *and* the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

THE PROPOSED FETE IN CELEBRATION OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, when the children of the various charity schools in Bombay are to be entertained, and other festivities will take place, comes off on the 1st of May next. Pavilions are being erected on the Esplanade opposite the Bandstand for the accommodation of the children, &c.

THE notorious Rowland Belward is to be removed to Poona, for change of air, by order of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

STATEMENT OF CRIMINAL PRISONERS IN THE BOMBAY JAIL.—Under sentence of hard labour, natives, 109; without hard labor, natives, 2: transportation, Europeans, 7; natives, 5; penal servitude, Europeans, 4; Untried natives, 13. Total 134.

REPORT OF PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH APRIL 1863.—Under sentence of High and late Supreme Court 107, Court of Petty Sessions 6, Magistrates of Police 138, Military Courts Martial, Europeans, 23, Naval Courts Martial European, 1, Military Courts Martial, natives, 3, Total 278. Of these 23 men are European Military prisoners, 47 men European Civil prisoners; Natives, 196 men, 8 women and 1 boy, and 3 Natives by Military Courts Martial.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 21st April 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W.
GOA.—Hot and cloudy.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, S.W.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, S.W.
MADRAS.—Rainy. Ther. 82.
SURAT.—Fair and sultry.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—21ST APRIL 1863

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COINS.—Petamber Khutao was again placed at the bar, charged with passing to one Ragoo Babnoo, as genuine, three counterfeit coins knowing them to be counterfeit.

The further hearing of this case was resumed this day when the following additional evidence was taken.

Ibram Abdool Kadir stated,—I am a police havildar. Last Monday at about ten o'clock in the morning as he was going along market road, he heard a disturbance before the defendant's shop. A man named Vulloo handed witness two false rupees. In consequence of what Wulloo told witness, he seized the prosecutor by the hand, and found the counterfeit rupee marked A therein. Prosecutor said that prisoner has taken two good rupees from his hand and given him the counterfeit rupee. Prosecutor said that prisoner gave him the false rupee, and Wulloo said in presence of the prisoner and prosecutor, that prosecutor had brought two false rupees. Wulloo kept a cloth shop, opposite that of prisoner. Wulloo said he took the two false rupees from prisoner's hand. Witness took the prosecutor and the prisoner to the chowkey, and searched prosecutor and found several genuine rupees with him. Witness searched the prisoner's shop but found no counterfeit rupees there.

On the case for the prosecution being closed, the following evidence on behalf of the defendant was taken.

Narrayen Bhimajee deposed,—I am a dealer in piece goods. He knew the prisoner. Last Monday about eight o'clock A.M. hearing a noise, he went to the prisoner's shop. Witness saw two rupees in the prisoner's hand, which appeared to him to be false. One Gunnoo said, "let me see them," witness handed them to him and ran to call a policeman. When the policeman came Wulloo handed the two false rupees to him.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation until Friday the twenty-fourth instant.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Sheik Imam Peerbux was again placed at the bar charged with criminal breach of trust of one hundred rupees, the property of one Mr. Thomas Inglis Dewar on the seventeenth of March last.

Mr. T. I. Dewar stated,—I am Assistant Engineer in the G. I. P. R. Company. He knew the prisoner, who was his servant. On the seventeenth of March last he gave the prisoner a cheque on the Mercantile Bank, for one hundred rupees and desired him to cash it. Witness sent him about ten o'clock A.M., and he (prisoner) returned at about five o'clock in the evening, and told witness that he had lost the cheque in the bazaar on the way to the Bank. Next day witness sent a note by the prisoner to the agent of the Bank, to stop payment. The prisoner brought back what he said was a verbal message from the agent, "that the cheque had not been presented." Witness had reason to believe that his note was never delivered to the agent, and on examining his pass-book about a month ago, he found that the cheque had been paid by the Bank.

The above information was laid by the prosecutor on the sixteenth instant. On this day the further hearing of the case was resumed when the following additional evidence was taken.

Ahmed Houssein deposed,—I am a Calassee in the service of the prosecutor. He knew the prisoner, who was a servant in his master's employ. About a month ago at eleven o'clock in the forenoon witness saw his master give the prisoner a cheque, and he heard his master desire him (prisoner) to go to the Bank and get one hundred rupees for the cheque. The prisoner returned at about half-past five o'clock and told witness, and then told the prosecutor, that his the prisoner's pocket was torn, and he had lost the cheque. Next day witness saw his master give the prisoner two letters to take to the Bank. Prisoner returned at about half-past eleven o'clock and said to the prosecutor, "I gave the letters to the Parsee who sent salaam and said the cheque has not come to the Bank as yet."

The Magistrate postponed the case for further enquiry until Friday next the twenty-fourth instant.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—John Barlund, Arthur Beeston, and Nelson Knuds, three seamen of the British ship *Chanaral* were charged with refusal to do duty on board the said ship.

The Captain of the vessel stated that the men offered no reason for refusing to work and had been advised to return to their duty, but refused.

The Magistrate ordered them to be imprisoned with hard labor in the House of Correction for four weeks each.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE.)

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Tookaram Bhowanee, a Hindoo Collecting peon, in the employ of the Benevolent Library, Girgaum road, was charged with unauthorisedly receiving and misappropriating subscriptions to the amount of twenty-five rupees, from members of the library.

Mr. Crustnath Rugonath, the Secretary, said that the prisoner had failed to account to him for various sums to the amount of twenty-five rupees eight annas, which prisoner had received from various members of the library. Prisoner afterwards said that he would return the money by instalments, after which he had absconded. Prisoner was found and given until Saturday to make up the sum, but upon failing to do so, he was handed over to the police.

The Magistrate remanded the prisoner, in order that the members of the Library, who had paid their subscriptions might be summoned, to give their evidence against the prisoner.

REPORT FROM THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON ON THE WESTERN STATES.

MR. ANDERSON TO MR. STUART.

WASHINGTON, *October* 1, 1862.

My movements from place to place in my recent journey through the Western States were so rapid that the observations which I was enabled to make were necessarily somewhat hasty; but at the same time I had opportunities of conversing in the various States with men of high standing, actively engaged in the prosecution of the war, with merchants, and with British subjects whose long residence in the country gave them an intimate knowledge of the present state of feeling and condition of the country. I carefully weighed and compared the various opinions I was able to elicit, and though they were of course frequently contradictory, I found that they all more or less tended to the same conclusions.

Having heard much in the Eastern States of the unanimity which was said to prevail in the West with regard to the energetic prosecution of the war and the policy of emancipation, I was somewhat surprised to find that this unanimity was very far from existing. In some of the Western States the feeling on both these points is certainly as strong as in England; but in others there is considerable lukewarmness as regards the war, and strong hostility to the Abolition policy. The reason of this, and the connection between the two sentiments, becomes clear when it is fully understood that the cry of emancipation implies little notion of humanity, springs from no desire for the amelioration of the condition of the negro, involves no sympathetic sensation, destruction of the property which is most valuable to the Southerner,—without which, in fact, the Southerner is a ruined man. Viewed from this point, the difference of feeling and the line which divides it are easily understood. Emancipation is the watchword of those parts of the West in which it is considered that the war must be prolonged till the South is thoroughly subjugated in those States which would gladly see an opening left for a peaceful solution of the quarrel, an anti-Abolitionist policy is advocated. The origin of the difference of feeling lies in the geographical position of the various districts. In those States, or parts of States, the natural outlet for whose products lies in the direction of the Atlantic, the strong war-feeling is found: in those whose commerce looks for its outlet towards the Mississippi the opposite sentiment exists. In the former category are comprised the State of Ohio, the Northern portions of the States of Indiana and Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; in the Latter the Southern portions of Indiana and Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, and portions of Iowa. In the former are the large and prosperous cities of Cincinnati and Chicago, in the latter those of Louisville and St. Louis. The former have hitherto not felt the effects of the war, except in the drain of men. Money with them is abundant and commerce brisk, and the tax-gatherer has not yet made his appearance. In Chicago the merchants did not deny that trade had never been so prosperous as at the present moment. In addition to the trade which they formerly possessed, and which has not been diminished, such of the produce from the Mississippi districts as still finds an exportation is obliged to find its way to a market by the Lakes. Hence the town is flourishing, actually growing rich upon the war, and naturally feels no strong desire for its termination. In Louisville and St. Louis the state of things is very different. These towns found their principal customers in the South; their merchants are owed enormous sums by Southern men, trade is paralyzed, and to prolong the war is to them ruin.

I was much struck with the fact which I have mentioned above, that nowhere in the Abolitionist States could I find that the freedom of the slave was connected in men's minds with the idea of the amelioration of his condition, nor did the question ever seem to have been seriously agitated what was to be done with the mass of emancipated negroes. I found that there was only one point upon which opinion seemed to be unanimous, which was that no proposition of compromise in which free States could be permitted; they must be freed, they must be kept at a distance, but with these two conditions satisfied there seemed to be little disposition to pursue the question any further. Among the few persons whom I meet who had devoted thought to this matter, and who had brought very great intelligence to bear on it, was ——, and he confessed to me that he could see no solution: that the North would not admit the vast body of fugitives, while they could not be returned to the South; and that any scheme of emigration would fail, from the unwillingness of the negro to leave the country. He said that the question had been forced on the country before it was prepared to deal with it, and that he could only trust that the future would develop a solution. Meanwhile, in the States bordering on the Mississippi a considerable number of slaves had already been liberated. At present, occupation is found for them in the various military operations; I found 2,000 working on the fortifications at Memphis alone: consequently, the question of providing for them has not become urgent; but I could not resist the conviction that the majority are at present utterly unprepared to deal with it.

The effect of the Abolition policy upon the Border Slave-holding States has been what might have been expected. In Kentucky I found it generally admitted that a vote taken now in the State would give a large majority for Secession, whereas it was asserted that a few months ago it would have had precisely the opposite result. When the Confederate troops held portions of Kentucky during last winter and the early spring, previously to the evacuation of Bowling Green, it is said that they were greatly disappointed at the want of sympathy which they experienced. At the time when I was in the State, and when the Confederate forces were again entering Kentucky, large numbers of young men were flocking to join them, and it is asserted that this time the Confederates have had no reason to complain of their reception.

In Tennessee and Arkansas I was assured by Federal officers of high rank that the Union feeling which they had hoped to develop no longer existed; and in Missouri it was calculated that four-fifths of the State would vote for secession. I believe, however, that other causes have been at work to produce this result. The outrages committed by the half-disciplined Federal troops on friend and foe alike have alienated the former and embittered the latter, and have greatly contributed toward producing the state of things which it is now too late to remedy.

So many instances of this came under my own observation that I cannot doubt that there is very great foundation for the statements that are made on this head. At Memphis there was no security beyond the immediate precincts of the town. The town itself was deserted, no business of any sort being transacted; the stores were kept open because it was so ordered by the authorities: if a store was closed, or a private house left without occupants, an official at once took possession and leased the premises, to anybody who came forward, at a nominal rent. Hence the inhabitants who wished to avoid this kept up a show of business, but with no reality; not a ship lay at the wharves, and not a waggon was to be seen in the streets.

The last year before the war Memphis exported 400,000 bales of cotton; this year I am told not 2,000 have been shipped. This, however, is the natural result of the war, but in the surrounding country houses were nightly broken open, property of every description stolen, life sacrificed, and no attempt made to repress these excesses. As Unionists and Secessionists fared alike, the former were driven to make common cause with the latter, and to enter the Confederate ranks or to join some of the guerilla bands with which the country swarmed.

I had a good deal of conversation on this subject with an officer who felt very strongly on the subject. He had done his utmost to enforce respect for private property, and he assured me that when by this course he had restored confidence, he found that in both States considerable Union feeling began to develop itself. A column of Federal troops marched through Arkansas, destroying everything in their track, pillaging houses, destroying plantations, carrying off slave, and committing even worse outrages. My informant said that following up afterwards in a portion of this line, he found that the whole Union feeling had disappeared. This account was corroborated by some Arkansas planters whom I met at various times, and from whose account the State seemed to have relapsed almost into a state of barbarism at Memphis. My informant told me that his experience was the same his successors had given every license to their soldiers, and his Union friends had disappeared.

It appears to me that from all this but one conclusion can be drawn. The dominant party in the North is fighting for subjugation; the South has clearly seen that if she fails, nothing but utter ruin awaits every man. She is more than ever unanimous and determined, and is gaining accessions of strength from the Border States. She has carried the war into districts where she can feed her armies, and gather supplies for the future. There seems no sign of giving way, and little prospect of a termination of the war, unless any be found in the feeling which exists in the South-Western States of the Union.

It was this feeling I found which was watched with great anxiety in the Border States, and in which alone thinking men seemed to hope for a solution of the question.

I heard it often argued (privately, for men would not dare to express such sentiments openly) that if the war was prolonged and embittered, and the end seemed hopeless, these Western States would begin to flag, would separate themselves from the extreme party, and be inclined to make overtures towards those with whom they had common interests. These ideas went so far as to embrace the notion of a Southern and Western Confederacy, isolating the New England States; and some persons, indeed, were sanguine enough to see a possible reconstruction of the Union from this unexpected quarter.

It is difficult to say what the worth of this idea may be. It is not certainly founded on mere theory, but on the existence of an undoubted feeling. On the other hand, the difficulties in the way of the realization of such a project would be enormous; and in the present temper of the North-West it would not seem possible that it could be realized except to a very limited extent. It is argued by the supporters of the idea that the working of the tax Bills will produce the desired effect; and I certainly found even in Chicago some uneasiness on this score.

Meanwhile, as far as outward signs went, no relaxation of vigour in the prosecution of the war was visible in the West. Men were pouring into the ranks, and many of them men of a very superior stamp. The fear of a draft was passing away; and though I very much doubt, from what I was able to ascertain, whether, if correct Returns could be obtained, anything like the 300,000 men called for have been enrolled, still I cannot doubt that over two-thirds of that number have come forward, and that more are to be got. It seems to be generally admitted, however, that a draft must ultimately be resorted to, though the Governors would enforce it with great reluctance.

I took some pains to ascertain whether there was any abatement in the chronic feeling of irritation with regard to England, but I could not satisfy myself that there is much improvement in that respect. The fear of the draft has developed a considerable feeling of loyalty among the Irish, much to the surprise and annoyance of the Americans, who had calculated on them as a class certain to enlist, and who, at any rate, would never fly to the protection of the British flag. Great irritation, consequently, was aroused when some thousands of these men declared themselves to be loyal subjects, and determined to respect their neutrality. The mother-country, of course, gets the censure: and at the same time the Americans flatter themselves, probably with reason, that at any rate they could count upon these same Irishmen in the event of a war with England. Though the feeling, however, exists as strongly as ever with regard to England, I think the conviction is gradually forcing itself on their minds that the present struggle is as much as they can deal with, and they only ask that foreign nations may not interfere with them.

I took every opportunity, when in the Cotton States and their neighbourhood, of gaining the best information that I could procure respecting the amount of cotton now in the South, and the prospects of future crops. I had opportunities of conversing with planters, with commission agents, and with persons now employed in endeavouring to procure cotton. I was also able to judge, from personal observation, of the state of the crops in the upper part of the Mississippi valley. I regret to say that, on comparing all the estimates which I obtained, and which tally wonderfully well together, I find that the result is a much less sanguine estimate than that either of Mr. Bunch or Mr. Cridland. And yet it must be remembered that the persons from whom I gained my information, all of them in some way or other immediately connected with the cotton interests, had no interest in giving me estimates under the mark. Their interests lay rather in the contrary direction. Striking an average, I find that according to the estimates I obtained, the amount of cotton in the South at the commencement of the war was about 4,200,000 bales. This is rather above Mr. Bunch's figures. Of this it is calculated that about 1,000,000 bales have been destroyed, and that when the ports are opened about another 1,000,000 will be found to have gone from not having been properly ginned, baled, and stored. To this must also be added the amount, certainly not large, which has run the blockade, and been smuggled through the Federal lines, or which has been brought legitimately into the Northern markets. At a rough estimate the residue is calculated at 2,000,000 bales. This amount was almost invariably given to me as the amount which would be forthcoming if the ports were to be opened immediately. There remains the crop of 1862. This is not yet picked. Its amount was estimated at being at most 1,000,000 bales, and it was calculated that even this small amount would be so reduced from the impossibility of getting it picked in some districts owing to the loss of slaves, and from the difficulty in baling and storing it, owing to the want of hemp and other necessary materials, that the supply for the market would be but trifling (I may mention here, however, that a good deal of hemp is to be obtained in the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky now occupied by the Confederate forces). If the war goes on, no expectations are entertained of there being any crop in 1863, as the ground will be thrown into corn. I rode for miles over a cotton district in Tennessee, in which almost every field was growing corn, and I was informed that it was the same through the whole length of the valley of the Mississippi.

If my estimates are correct, there is little hope of obtaining for some time an amount of cotton from the South sufficient to supply the European market in the amount on hand being not much more than sufficient for one winter, and no reserve existing to supply the deficiency when that is consumed. Even under any circumstances, it would probably take the cotton cultivation some time to recover from the state of disorganization into which it has been thrown, and to approximate to its former prosperity. So gloomy were the prospects that men of large property, owning large plantations, told me that they were hesitating whether it would not be their wisest course to sacrifice all they had, begin life over again, and carry their experience in cotton-growing, and such capital as they could save or realize, to some country where they might be turned to advantage. No Southern planter, however, will admit without great reluctance the possibility of growing cotton successfully anywhere but in the Southern States of America.

I make the above remarks with considerable diffidence; but, considering the vast importance of the subject, and the fact that I had peculiar opportunities of gaining information, of which I did my utmost to take advantage, I trust they may be found not without value.

BENGAL.

A REVISED plan of the proposed new building for the Electric Telegraph and the Post Offices has just been prepared and sanctioned by Government, and the works will be commenced without delay. The erection of the building will cost six lakhs of Rupees, or about three lakhs less than the sum previously estimated. The cost is to be debited proportionately to each of the two Departments. If we are rightly informed, this reduction in the estimate has been made on the recommendation of Dr. Paton, who strongly protested against the waste of so much public money as the first estimate required. The building, as it is now designed, will be divested of many of its architectural beauties, and of the large gothic dome with which it was to have been surmounted.—*Hurkaru, April* 13.

COLONEL J. M. PRIMROSE, of H. M.'s 43rd L. I., now garrisoning Fort William, has been appointed Deputy Adjutant General of the Madras Army, and will, according to the new rule, be "seconded" from his present regiment.—*Englishman, April* 11.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 10, 1863.

[BEFORE SIR M. L. WELLS, KT.]

Re Henry Samuel Eldred, Habeas Corpus.

Mr. Eglinton, on the 8th instant, applied for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to bring up the body of Henry Samuel Eldred, detained as a lunatic in the Bhowanipore Asylum, the substantial ground being that Eldred was insane.

Mr. Justice Wells directed the writ to issue, and this morning Dr. Paye, the Medical Superintendent of the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum, was examined by his Lordship, and stated as follows:—

I received this warrant on the 17th day of October last. It has been in my charge ever since. Eldred, in my opinion, is perfectly sane. He has been visited and seen every month by the visitors of the Asylum—Dr. McClellan and Mr. Wauchope. There was a report made to government on the 2nd of February last, informing them that the visitors were of opinion that Eldred was of sound mind, and no answer has been received to that report. I believe the man to be perfectly sane and capable of taking his trial.

His Lordship.—It appears that some time last year a charge was made against the alleged lunatic of embezzlement before Mr. Agnew, a Judge in the North-West Provinces. It also appears that on the charge being made it was stated to the Judge that the prisoner was not of sound mind. The Magistrate being of opinion that the offence was not bailable, sent him down to Calcutta under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, by which it is enacted that "in any case in which an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, if the offence be bailable, may release such person on sufficient security being given that he shall properly be taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required. If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the local government to which the case shall be reported, shall direct." He accordingly came to Calcutta and was placed in the Lunatic Asylum here as a person of unsound mind. Dr. Payne, the Medical Superintendent in charge of the Asylum, required additional authority for receiving Eldred as a lunatic, and accordingly a special report was sent down from the North-West Provinces, signed by three medical gentlemen, stating that Eldred was insane. He was then received into the Asylum as a lunatic, and would probably have remained there to the present time if he had not, fortunately for himself, made his escape. It appears that a report was made to government by the official visitors—Dr. McClellan and Mr. Wauchope—on the 2nd February last, informing them that Eldred was perfectly sane, but to that report no answer has as yet been received by Dr. Payne. I must say a great responsibility rests upon the government in a case of this kind, and I am compelled to state that they appear, in this instance to have been somewhat unmindful of it; for I cannot conceive anything harder upon a man than to imprison him in a lunatic asylum, the man being at the time perfectly sane. Why, it is enough to drive him mad. I think the government ought to have taken immediate action, instead of delaying in the way they have.

Dr. Payne says Eldred is perfectly sane, has been so all along, and is so at the present time. It also appears that Dr. Payne wrote himself to government a fortnight ago, certifying that the alleged lunatic was of sound mind and capable of taking his trial, and that he ought not to be confined in a lunatic asylum; but to that letter no reply has as yet been received.

His Lordship suggested that, in his opinion, the best course to adopt would be for Mr. Abbott, the solicitor for Eldred, to serve a notice upon the solicitors to the Crown calling upon the government to show cause to-morrow morning why he should not be discharged from Dr. Payne's custody, and take his trial at the sessions here —*Id.*

MADRAS.

THE HON'BLE MR. STRANGE.—A number of native gentlemen waited on the Hon'ble Mr. Strange at his private residence on the 15th instant, to present him with a farewell address embodying their high appreciation of his public and private character, and of the manner in which he has discharged his official duties during the long period of his residence—upwards of thirty-two years—in this country.—*Times, April* 16.

A MADRAS B.A. ON THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

SIR,—A short time since, you published an extract from a Bombay Journal, which contained a sneer at the simplicity of our University Examinations. And, certainly, there appears to be some ground for the expression of this contempt. Witness the Matriculation Examination of the present year.

The only Question Paper worthy of the name was the one on Language. The others were ridiculously simple: the Mathematical papers particularly, being childishly so.

The cause of this declension in the style of Questions (for it is only of a declension that I now complain) is, I think, to be sought for in the fact that, neither Mr. Powell nor Mr. Richards take a part in the Examinations, as heretofore. And, although, it may be urged that the former is too high a functionary to busy himself with such trifles, yet in my humble opinion, it would not derogate from his dignity, if he took up the departments of History and Geography, as he has hitherto done. In these subjects, Mr. Symonds is far too mild: Language appears to be his forte. In future, the services either of Mr. Richards or Mr. Fortey ought under any circumstances to be secured for the Mathematics.

Our University is evidently declining. Her prestige is on the wane. Her vestibule is now filled with a crowd of aspirants, who can never hope to attain to the honors of her Inner Courts. And if she retrogrades at this rate, her Matriculation Examinations must descend to the low level of the Uncovenanted Service Test.

To prove the truth of these remarks, I would just ask you to compare the Questions of the present year with those of 1858; and you will at once be struck with the contrast. I am free to confess that if the passed candidates of the present year had sat down to the Questions of 1858, we should not to-day have had the names of mere children in the First Class—in fact, the whole list would have been pruned of half its number.

In the hope that this letter will attract the attention of the Director of Public Instruction, who is the life and soul of education in this Presidency.—I am, yours obediently, "B. A."

P. S.—It has been just pointed out to me that the Paper in Arithmetic will not bear comparison with that given this year to the candidates for the Uncovenanted Service.—*Correspondent of the Madras Times, April* 16.

SIND.

THE TRANSFER OF THE CAMP.—This question which has been sometime in reaching a solution, is finally settled by the following General Order which appears in the Government General Orders of the 7th instant:—

"No. 196.—Consequent on the revision of the limits of the Military Cantonment at Kurrachee, the site of the Suddur Bazar, and the duties and responsibilities connected therewith, are transferred to the Civil authorities, and from the date on which this order may be promulgated at Kurrachee, the authority of the Cantonment Magistrate will cease.

"While the Military rights are maintained on the houses in Military limits, according to Cantonment Regulation, the Civil jurisdiction is established throughout the entire Town and Cantonment of Kurrachee."

We believe that it has been concluded between the Civil and Military authorities to defer the completion of the above arrangement until the 1st proximo. Whether our informant is correct or not, there is no doubt that it would be very unwise to promulgate the order before the date indicated. Although the operation is simple enough in itself, it must be borne in mind that the public peace will suffer seriously, unless the Police authorities are prepared at once to relieve the Military of the charge of protecting property and preserving order in the Bazaars. Time must be taken to organise a competent force to take over this responsible duty; European Constables will have to be engaged; and the whole machinery of the Department put in readiness to be set in motion the instant the Cantonment Magistrate ceases to exercise any jurisdiction in Camp.

We are of opinion likewise that the establishment of the Secretary to the Municipality should be increased to enable him to carry on without interruption the work which is at present entrusted to the Camp Committee. Another Inspector of Nuisances will also have to be appointed, as Mr. Viers has already quite enough of the town and its suburbs to look after. Preparations for opening the Cunynghame Market, which dealers are extremely impatient to enter, must be made as well and a Superintendent of Markets appointed. And when these and other details of lesser importance, but which are indispensable to the efficient working of the new order of things, are completed, we shall have reached that auspicious day for the inauguration of an enterprise, —the first of May.—*Sindian, April* 15.

MAJOR GENERAL HONNER, C.B.—Major General R. W. Honner, C.B., came by the steamer *Pioneer* from Bombay, on Monday morning, and was received by the salute of his rank. Yesterday he took over the command of the Sind Division from Colonel Raynes, C.B., of H. M.'s 95th Regiment, who has held it temporarily since General Green's departure.

General Honner, as will be seen, by the following brief sketch of his military career to the present day, has seen much service during which he has distinguished himself in a signal manner.

We find that he first served in the Mahee Kunta against the Bheels in 1823; at the attack and burning of the village of Teechas; and on the Runn of Kutch against the Khosas and Meeanas. He served next with the Field Force in 1824 in the Meena Hills near the Joudpore territory, at the forcing of the Talietta Pass and the skirmish at Roveera, in various skirmishes in that year with the Meeanas, Bheels, Grassias, Koolees, and other predatory tribes; and at the attack and capture of the fort of Limbuj. General Honner was present also with the Bombay Column Army of the Punjab in 1848-49, at the seige and surrender of Mooltan, including the attack on the suburbs, storm of the city, bre

nce at first sight, but on the following morning the swarms of convicts, haggard of aspect, chained and yoked to waggons laden with gravel and stone which they dragged through the streets, dispelled the illusion; and worse followed in the evidence of the severe flogging to which, for the slightest offence, they were at that time subjected. Mr. Therry was, afterwards, once present in the police office in Sydney, where a convict was sentenced to fifty lashes for not taking off his hat to a magistrate as he met him on the road, but this punishment was inflicted, not merely for an offence committed, but as a means of extorting a confession of guilt from vaguely suspected persons. Mr. Therry adduces several cases of this kind. Here is one: "Henry Bayne, attached to the Domain party, sentenced (by the magistrate) to receive twenty-four lashes every morning until he tells where the money and property is, stolen from the house of William Jacques at Parramatta by him." It appears that Bayne was flogged five mornings successively, when, being taken before the magistrates on the sixth day, he was ordered again to be flogged; and a few days afterwards the punishment was repeated. Eventually the poor wretch was transported to Port Macquarie, and after all there was only one witness against him, a woman whose testimony merely attached suspicion, no property being traced to him. Another case is mentioned by Mr. Therry which might, he says, be regarded as ludicrous, but for its extreme severity:

"Bridget Rook and Margaret Murphy, prisoners, brought forward in October, 1815, for making away with a gown belonging to Mary Carney; Bridget Rook acknowledged to have had the gown from Margaret Murphy, [this was no legal evidence against Murphy] and suspected that it was stolen, and that she gave it to Kitty White of Sydney for some spirits. (Sentence). *Bridget Rook ordered to be chained to Margaret Murphy, and to remain so chained until the gown is restored to the proper owner!*" The gown was never restored: the logical consequence is obvious."

Such maladministration of justice was, it seems, mainly due to the improper materials of which the magistracy were, at that time, made up,—many of its members having been commanders and mates of convict ships and consting vessels, others needy and idle settlers, who sought to extort by the lash the maximum of labour assigned to them,—and the worst of their position was that only a nominal responsibility attached to their acts. Happily this condition of affairs has long been reversed. But, though hard and unmerited punishment was frequently inflicted, it must be borne in mind that amongst the convicts under magisterial control were often some of the worst and most dangerous characters that ever were expelled from England. Of these, the felon Knatchbull was a conspicuous example. He was half-brother of the late Sir E. Knatchbull,—a cabinet minister in the Administration of 1852,—and had himself been a commander in the navy. His visit to New South Wales arose from being convicted of picking a pocket in Vauxhall gardens, after having exhausted the generosity and kindness of his friends by his profligate course of life. Mr. Therry continues and closes the account of this man's criminal career:

"The first time I saw him was in the dock in the Supreme Court in Sydney, when he was convicted of forgery and sentenced to be transported to Norfolk Island. On his way to this penal settlement, a conspiracy (of which Knatchbull was the leader) was formed by the convicts to capture the vessel, not with the wicked daring of pirates, but with the low cunning of the basest of criminals. The design was to poison the captain and crew with arsenic, *four pounds* of which were concealed in a pillow-case and stealthily put on board. This was to have been thrown secretly into the cook's galley. It was prearranged that, with the exception of the conspirators, the rest of the crew and passengers should be compelled to walk the plank, and that the vessel should then be steered for an American port. The scheme was detected and defeated. Afterwards Knatchbull come back to Sydney, got a ticket-of-leave (which, after the commission of such crimes, ought not to have been given to him), and obtained the command from a Sydney merchant of a small coasting-vessel of about a hundred tons, on board of which the captain, mate, and sailors, men of his own ex-convicts, messed and lived together on terms of equality."

Knatchbull's last crime, in 1844, was the murder of a poor widow, for the sake of a small sum of money which she had saved for the education of her two children. His motive for the act did not transpire at the trial, but Mr. Therry accidentally became acquainted with it soon after his execution, under these circumstances:

"At one of the monthly sittings I then held as Commissioner of the Court of Requests in Sydney, a young woman of comely appearance, and of the servant-maid class, was summoned before me. The demand upon her was '5*l.* for board and lodging for a month.' She admitted the debt was due, but sought exemption from liability to pay it on the ground that it was not her debt, but a debt due by Knatchbull. On inquiring how she made out this defence, her sworn testimony was to the effect that Knatchbull had proposed to marry her; and being unwilling, as he said, that he should be *known by his respectable relations in England* that he had married a servant girl, Knatchbull induced her to leave her service, and reside at the plaintiff's house for a month previous to the marriage. He promised to pay for her month's board and lodging, and had actually supplied her with a wedding-dress, which the girl exhibited in Court. On calling on the landlady in reply to this statement, she admitted the truth of it, but contended that, as Knatchbull had been executed on the previous Monday, the servant-girl was the only party to whom she could look for payment. Thereupon I dismissed the suit, much to the discomfiture of the aggrieved landlady. In the course of the inquiry, I found that Knatchbull had contracted a debt of 6*l.* for the wedding-dress, and 5*l.* for the girl's board and lodging. Having no credit in any quarter, and being bound by promise to pay the whole debt on Monday, he had recourse to the perpetration of the cruel murder on the previous Saturday, in order to facilitate his robbery of the poor widow's till and desk, where he expected to find a sufficient sum to supply the above exigencies."

Amongst other famous convicts who came under Mr. Therry's notice were Strange, Wilson, and Harrison, three of the Cato-street conspirators, Hunt, the accomplice of the Turtell in the murder of Weare, in 1824, and John Tawell, the quaker, a convict for forgery, who returned to England a pardoned man, to commit the cruel murder for which he suffered. The conspirators, Strange and Wilson, both became zealous and efficient constables in New South Wales, but Harrison, whom Thistlewood intended to have made Lord Chancellor in his provisional government, followed the occupation of a baker at Bathurst, where Mr. Therry fell in with him. He was a gaunt, muscular man, upwards of six feeet high, with large black eyes starting from his head, and thick, jet-black hair hanging in profusion over a pale and rather forbiding visage,—to all appearance the very impersonation of a conspirator, but, like most of the giant-race, of feeble intellect, and given more to litigation than conspiracy. It was in the Court of Requests that Mr. Therry made his acquaintance, contending with overcharged customers. Hunt, too, was quite a reformed, and even a meritorious character, and became court-keeper of the Assize Court at Bathurst; —and Tawell's pursuits were not such as foreshadowed his fate. Mr. Therry thus describes him:

Previous to his transportation, upwards of forty years ago, his occupation in England was that of a commercial traveller. His career in the Colony was a remarkable one. It exhibited a strange mixture of great shrewdness and money-making talent, combined with an outward show of religious observance,—often doubtful evidence of a true feeling of piety. . . . Besides being a commercial traveller for some time, he had been in an apothecary's shop in England. On obtaining partial exemption from convict discipline he became the principal druggist, and had the only chemist shop of that kind in Sydney when I arrived there. After a prosperous career he sold his business to a respectable chemist (the late Mr. Foss), it has been stated for 14,000*l.* This sum he judiciously invested in buildings and other pursuits of profit. For nearly two years Tawell occupied the house opposite to mine in Sydney, which gave me almost daily opportunity then of seeing him. He struck me as being a remarkably well-conducted person. He had been once a member of the Society of Friends, he wore the broad-brimmed hat, appeared always in a neat and carefully-adjusted costume, and his whole appearance and manner impressed one with the notion of his being a very saintly personage. He always sought the society in public persons of reputed piety. I have often met him in the street accompanied by a secretary or collector to a charitable institution, whom he assisted in obtaining contributions for benevolent objects. At one time he took up the cause of temperance in such an *intemperate* and silly spirit that he ordered a puncheon of rum he had imported to be staved on the wharf in Sydney, and its contents poured into the sea, saying that he would 'not be instrumental to the guilt of disseminating such poison throughout the Colony.' . . . Tawell was himself a liberal contributor to charities, and the opinion of his character was so favourable, that the act for which he suffered created a general astonishment in Sydney. A considerable part of his money had been realized by buying up all the whalebone that trading-vessels at an early period imported into Sydney. This he sent to a London house, where it was manufactured into combs, handles for various brushes, and other articles of domestic use. He was the first person in the Colony who converted whalebone into an article of profitable export."

We shall return to the book in a week or two, but beyond next week we must not defer our second notice of Sir Charles Lyell's 'Antiquity of Man.'

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

(From the Times, March 16.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POSEN, *March* 12.

TIGHTS abound in every direction, and rebellion is deepening and extending as time rolls on. This is hardly a favourable moment for casting a retrospective glance at the events of the past; but if the Polish tactics have been so far successful a survey of their achievements may be interesting as a key to the probabilities of the future. I have selected for this purpose the military career of General Langiewicz, as being the most prominent instance of guerilla warfare under the peculiar circumstances of the case.

The first reunion of the detached bands in the south was brought about at Wonchock, a little town 40 miles to the south of Radom, situate in the midst of wooded hills, and possessed of mines and ironworks. The place afforded a favourable opportunity for the organisation of the corps, both in point of equipment and drill. The General at that time could hardly muster 1,000 muskets in his camp. As for the rest of his force, consisting of about 5,000 men, they had to be armed with scythes and swords, the greater part the production of their own hands in the furnaces of Wonchock. But there is an end even to Russian sluggishness. On the 1st of February the General found himself attacked by a column, which had been advanced from Kielce, about 20 miles to the south-west of Wonchock, and, although he had the best of the fight, the attack of another column on the day after caused him to remove his quarters to a safer and less accessible locality. The second Russian force had been despatched from Radom, and the two columns were intended to charge the General simultaneously; but, as we shall have occasion to notice in the progress of events, the Russian commanders find it impossible, as a rule, to keep their appointments and effect their moves with the promptness which forms the indispensable requisite of a guerilla war. Slow marching is not peculiar to Russian troops, but, hampered by the bad roads of a Polish spring, the timid neutrality or the violent hatred of the inhabitants, they never reach their destination in time to catch the bird before it has flown. The battle of Wonchock was announced in the official paper as the first destruction of General Langiewicz.

Leaving his old haunt on the 3rd of February the General moved on to the lion's very den. In a day's march he reached the Lysa Gora hills, pitched tents at Slupia and Sventi-krzyz, took up a favourable position 25 miles south of Wonchock, and a little less to the east of Kielce. He was now protected by the cliffs and precipices of a lime-stone ridge, but finding himself in the immediate vicinity of Kielce, a centre of Russian operations, his quarters exposed him to the inconvenience of constant sorties and skirmishes with the enemy. Again, however, he was allowed nine days' respite before the Muscovites could be brought up to the charge. It was only on the 11th that the Russians, approaching in two columns from Kielce and Radom, first assaulted the Monastery of Sventi-Krzyz (Holy Cross), and a few hours later the Camp of Slupia. Langiewicz, now in possession of eight guns and 1,000 rifles more, all of which had been forwarded to him from Austria in the interval, repulsed the attack with considerable success, and thrusting the enemy out of his way, hastened in a day and night to Staszow about 40 miles to the south of Slupia and 12 miles' distance from the Austrian frontier. His object in this precipitate march was to keep his communications open with Austria—the storehouse and great arsenal of insurrection in the earlier stages of the movement. Hitherto the Galician frontier between Cracow and the Vistula had been entirely evacuated by the Russian troops; but as the columns which charged him at Slupia retired towards the south, the probability of being shut off from Austria became as imminent as it would have been perilous. He had not been mistaken in his guess. Hardly had he arrived at Staszow when the enemy, advancing his columns on the east and west of his position, endeavoured to occupy the Vistula line, surrounding the gallant General at the same time with a whole *cordon* of detachments. His friends were getting anxious for his safety, and the Cracow papers calculated the consequences of a defeat. Whatever his talents, Russian indolence, however, materially contributed to his escape. Arriving at Staszow on the 13th, the Russian Generals did not grudge him a leisure of several days before returning to the charge. Again the interval was turned to account by the General for procuring arms and shoes, and increasing his cavalry to a fine force of a thousand and more. I have also my reasons for believing his infantry to have reached the respectable figure of 10,000 or so while at Staszow, but the Russian investigation, as the force, if it ever existed as a whole has been immediately broken up into a number of separate corps. On the night of the 17th Russian preparations were so far advanced as to allow of the despatch of a reconnoitring part to Staszow. Of 3,000 men who entered the place, 150 were left upon the spot. Unless protected by their artillery, the retreat must have degenerated into a flight and the loss of the corps. But, with more sithes than rifles, and in many cases more rifles than cartridges, the Poles find it hard work to kill the enemy after beating him.

On the following day the Polish camp was again broken up. Finding the Russians gathering round him, the General retraced his steps towards the north, and, suddenly turning to the west, approached Kielce at a distance of seven miles or thereabouts. The tactics of the General, as the reader will have perceived by this time, may be reduced to a simple formula. In a secure position, he calmly awaits the arrival of Russian troops advancing from all the points of the compass. The inert masses being at length brought up in sufficient numbers to venture an attack, the Poles, after an indecisive conflict of an hour or two, march off in perfect order, and, hastening over 40 miles with the utmost rapidity, take up another position, where the old game begins afresh. In this wise a week or half a week's rest is always gained for the prey, the hunter dragging slowly along his wearied limbs and spending all his time in marching after the game he cannot overtake. The Poles, on the other hand, persist in avoiding pitched battles. Not only would the danger of defeat be immense, but their victories must be always complete and result in the death or capture of a number of enemies. How else would it be possible to procure arms with equal convenience and economy?

Passing by Kielce, at a distance of a few miles the General, on the 18th, intercepted a party of Russians returning from Miechow with 300 prisoners, the proceeds of a raid among the notables of the district. The surprise took place at Xionz, about 70 miles to the west of Staszow, and 24 hours after the fight of the preceding morning. For the next six days the nimble guerilla disappears from the scene. Dividing his force into half a dozen corps, his manœuvres must have infested the entire distance between Kielce and Cracow on the one, and Kielce and Czenstochow on the other side. In the meantime the Russians, who had vainly sought him at Staszow, were pushing on from the East, while Czenstochow, the most westerly stronghold of the Czar, poured forth its thousands to Olkusz, on the Galician frontier, and Wolbrom, Pilica, and Zarnowice, in the region between Cracow and the southern highway. Once more the net was being closed in upon General Langiewicz. From the south the four towns abovenamed had been occupied by the Russians; from the east his Staszow friends were approaching with as fast as natures permitted; while in the west frowned the Russian frontier, the north being blocked up by the garrisons of Czenstochow and Kielce, which, it was to be feared, might succeed in restoring communication between each other. To prevent this disaster Jezioranski, one of his captains, had been stationed at Wloszczowa, midway between the two *pointe d'appui* of the Russian force; and, before he could be overpowered by the enemy, who was now forcing his way on to the north, General Langiewicz, on the 23d, succeeded in effecting a junction with his trusty follower between Wloszczowa and Malagoszcz. The day before another transport of Polish prisoners had been recaptured by him at Cenciny, about eight miles distance from Malagoszcz. Twenty-four hours after his reunion with Jezioranski the Russians drew near from Kielce (east), Cenciny (south-east), and Brzezy (south), either party consisting on this occasion of 6,000 men or more. As usual, Langiewicz, retiring to the shelter of the hills and the woods, fought a part only of the Russians at a time. After a bloody skirmish of several hours, the drawn fight having yielded no decisive result, he divided his troops into two bodies, marching himself towards Cenciny, and despatching Jezioranski in the opposite direction, towards Wloszczowa and the west. The Russians, once again disappointed in their hopes, retired from the battle-field towards the east, apparently desirous of placing themselves under the protection of the Kielce guns. On this occasion the destruction of the "band" was "Gazetted" for the second time in the Warsaw papers. The insurgents, it was added, were roving in country in scores, and the peasantry were delighted that the game was up. As for Langiewicz, he was wounded, and had fled from the country.

Twenty-four hours later (25th) Langiewicz arrived at Slupia, 20 miles to the south of Malogoszcz. Neither had the Russians pursued him from the battlefield, nor were the forces disposed on purpose at Zarnowice and Pilica (a few miles south of Slupia) brought up to renew the attack. Nor did anything extraordinary happen to him, although on the 27th he took up his quarters at Wodzislaw, a place still nearer to Zarnowice, Pilica, and Miechow. While staying there Colonel Cingieri, one of the Russian commanders at Wloszczowa found it possible, however, to molest the van of the Poles, and, if a Russian bulletin is to be credited, conquered part of the camp. All this time, it ought to be repeated, the 2,000 Russians at Miechow, Pilica, and Zarnowice stirred neither hand nor foot.

The 28th found General Langiewicz at Zarki, 30 miles to the west Wodzislaw, and in the immediate vicinity of the railway line. He had now placed himself on the very road between Czenstochow and the south,—a line on which the troops of the enemy passed up and down day after day. It appears he had been preceded in this direction by some of his captains, and so when he arrived upon the spot the game was opened at the same time on several points. The chief encounter took place at Mrzygiod (variously given as the fight of Zombkowice, Miszkow, or Mrzygiod), which, it is almost superfluous to remark, once more resulted in moonshine. There was the customary volley of the Russian infantry, the canister shot of the guns, and the aimless galloping about of the Cossack riders. There was the same dread of the Polish sithes among the Russians and the same eagerness to come to close quarters among the Poles. But if the hill cannot go to the man neither can the wood to the field. With the Poles skulking among the trees and the Russians keeping in the open, the fight, passing through the various stages of a skirmish, was permaturely closed on either side. The Russians, in accordance with their old idiosyncracy, declined to charge the Polish steel; the Poles, who would be glad enough to come to blows, had a natural aversion to traverse the distance between the forest and the hostile lines. So, after blazing away for an hour and sending a few companies to the front, the contending parties withdrew in opposite directions. Once upon the spot, Langiewicz availed himself of the opportunity to demolish the railway bridge at Miszkow and tear up the line for some distance. It is said, but I am ignorant on what authority, that the Poles captured four cannons in this fight. As a matter of course the Russians set fire to Mrzyglod.

This occurred on the 1st of March. On the 2nd the Russian corps proceeded in the direction of Olkusz (to the south), Langiewicz following close on their heels, and on the 4th taking up a position in the ravines between Skala and Ojkow, eight miles distant from the city of Cracow. Another attack being probable, he left Jezioranski to ward off the enemy, retreating himself some little way to the east. You are aware of what happened on the 4th. Jezioranski having diverted the attention of the enemy, Langiewicz, owing to the peculiar adroitness of his manœuvres, returned at the very nick of time, to take the Russians by surprise. Skala was burnt, but the charge of the Kossiniares (sithemen) mowed the Russians in swaths. Prince Bragation fled to Slomniki, and such was the terror among the Russians that, Wolborom, Olkusz, and Pilica being instantly evacuated, his only hope of escape consists in a retreat to Miechow. Once more the Cracow frontier is in the hands of the insurgents, and the Polish Eagle planted up the face of the Austrian coat of arms.

Since then Langiewicz remains unmolested in his camp near Olkuez, and, according to the latest intelligence, has been appointed Dictator. The total of his forces in the triangle between Kielce, Czenstochow, and Cracow is estimated at more than 12,000 men,—an army hardly inferior in point of numbers to the Russians opposed to him.

The Invalide Russe publishes an interesting letter written by a Russian officer, giving an account of General Mieroslawski's arrival in Poland, and his proceedings while he remained there. The writer states that, according to accounts received from the prisoners captured from the insurgents, Mieroslawski arrived with a numerous suite, among whom were many representatives of the revolutionary party. Several were foreigners, and among them two Italians, who performed a very important part in the proceedings of their commanders. Mieroslawski, on his arrival, demanded supplies of every description without payment. Notwithstanding the threats he held out, he could only collect two bands of about 1,000 men each, of whom Mieroslawski took the command in person. One of these bands was stationed in the forest of Krzywasiadz, and the other in the village of Slubtze. Previous to the affair in the forest of Krzywasiadz Mieroslawski had his head-quarters in the village of Dobre, a mile distant from the forest. Dobre served likewise for a depot, and the Russian troops found there a voluminous revolutionary correspondence; but although the insurgents fled in the greatest haste after the affair in the forest they succeeded in carrying away the most important documents. At the first discharge Mieroslawski with his Staff and the remainder of his band quitted the village of Dobre. He passed the night of the 19th of February in the village of Plawtze, belonging to his sister. The following day he appeared at the head of another band assembled in the village of Slubtze. That band marched on the 19th to reinforce the other in the forest of Krzywasiadz, but having arrived too late, it moved to the village of Trayatchek, where Mieroslawski took the cammand. The Russian troops made their appearance shortly afterwards and at their approach Mieroslawski hastened to cross the Prussian frontiers. The Russian officer continues as follows:—

"We remarked in the bands under the command of Mieroslawski a certain organization. They manoeuvred regularly, and threw out their sharpshooters skilfully. They moreover knew how to form in squares and repulse the charge of the Cossacks. Nevertheless they cannot resist the charge of our infantry, although their knowledge of the ground gives them a decided advantage. I must in justice say, however, that their deficiency in resistance does not arise from want of courage or energy, for notwithstanding the incessant firing of our riflemen the insurgents approached within 30 yards of our line of battle. Their great want is firearms, the greater number of the two bands being armed with scythes only."

The last accounts received in Paris of the Polish insurrection come through Cracow, and are dated the 10th inst. They state that the Russian columns which were defeated on the 4th by Jezioranski at Pinskowa, and by Langiewicz at Skala, retreated in the greatest disorder. Had not the ammunition of the insurgents been exhausted the Russians would have been annihilated. Those victories are to be attributed to the scythemen. They inspired such terror that the Russians did not consider themselves safe until they arrived at Shownicki. On the 6th inst. the entire country between Olkutz and Protzovice was occupied by the insurgents. In the meantime the most horrible atrocities are being perpetrated by the Cossacks attached to the Russian army. Two insurgents having sought shelter in the house of a conservator of forests named Seewald, at Ostrow, on the railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, were pursued by 10 Cossacks. The latter entered the house and dragged Mr. Seewald outside, where they flogged him with their whips, and then stabbed him in several places with their lances. They left him bleeding, and then attacked his sister, whom they stripped and flogged. The servants were treated like their masters, and were horribly mutilated. They then set the house and offices on fire. Four peasants who were thrashing corn in a barn were shut up and burnt to death. One of the Cossacks who remained too long in the house seeking what he could plunder was likewise burnt to death. Several new corps of insurgents have appeared in the Palatinates of Podlachia and Lublin. The insurgents had an engagement with a Russian corps in the district of Lonza, in which the Poles were victorious. Two other skirmishes took place in the villages of Pozenkby and Przrtycez in which the Russians were defeated, with the loss of 20 Cossacks. The four young Poles who came from France, and who were given up to the Russians by the Prussian authorities at Thorn, are now confined in the citadel of Warsaw.

The following fact will show what little credit is to be given to the bulletins of the Russian commanders. The Warsaw official paper published some time back an account of an action, in which it was asserted that the Russians had captured two pieces of cannon from the insurgents. The fact is that Langiewicz, having been apprised of the approach of a Russian corps, anticipated their attack by going to meet them. He did not know at the time that the Russians had two pieces of cannon with them. As it was too late to retreat he commanded his scythemen to charge the artillery. They did so, and in a few minutes they had six pieces in their possession. Unfortunately, the Artillerymen fled with the horses, and the Poles were forced to abandon two cannon after having spiked them. These were the two pieces which the Russians boasted of having captured.

The following extract from a letter, dated Outrovo, the 8th instant, will show that the convention concluded between the Russian and Prussian Governments on the 8th of February is not a dead letter:—

"Thanks to the convention this is the second time we see Russians in our town. A detachment of Hussars, commanded by a Russian officer, have entered here without difficulty, and have fixed themselves among us as if we formed part of the kingdom of Poland. Some Prussian Lancers have, moreover, just brought in four wounded Russians."

Business Announcements.

TO BE RAFFLED.

A BEAUTIFUL CLOCK, going fifteen days, with Automaton playing, Turkish conjuror, singing bird, dancing girl, all moving independently. There is also one Musical Box working at the same time.

This Clock was expressly made for the London International Exhibition of 1862, and is the most wonderful piece of art ever landed on the Indian soil.

The Clock is estimated at Rs. 5,000, but will be raffled for Rs. 3,500, viz., 350 numbers, at Rs. 10 each.

The Raffle will take place as soon as the list is filled up and the money paid. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, Bombay.

ROSSELET & Co., beg to draw the attention of Messes and Outstations, to their beautiful Preserved Dried Fruits, received from Smyrna, by last mail.

Figs, superior quality, a box ..... Rs. 6
Raisins, do. a box ..... „ 6
Rahat Loucoma, (Turkey Sweetmeat), a box..... „ 6

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

ADVERTISEMENT.—MESSRS. POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co. beg to intimate to their friends and Public, that they are prepared to supply the best Soda Water, Lemonade and Gingerade at very moderate prices. 2*h*, Apollo Street.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT's, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammers and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business will so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombs —The Fort and Byculla.

October 16th 1862.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS, AND CO'.S BEER IN WOOD of last Octobe brew, just received, orders registered by

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Superior PALE SHERRY in quarter Casks, just landed ex *Castilian*, from London. Apply to ROBINSON & Co.

PER "J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—

MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.

Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, FIRST QUALITY, JULES MUMM AND COMPANY, RHEIMS, Shipped by J. J. BORDES, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.

The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., have for sale, sound Claret

J. B. Ducaule	Rs.	18 per doz.
Claret, ditto	„	12 do.
Brandy, ditto	„	18 do.
Do. ditto	„	14 do.
Champagne, Moet and Chandon	„	34 do.
Do. Justinard and Co.	„	24 do.

FOR SALE.—Barton and Guestlier's Beychevelle Claret, Ruinart Pere, and Fils' Champagne, A. Tribot Fils & Co.'s Old Cognac, Cortissoes' Sherry, also Beaujolais Burgundy, a pleasant light Wine, warranted to keep for years in any climate.

Also a few of Milner and Son's Fire Resisting Safes.

Apply to NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1863.

COUPLAND & Co. have for Sale the following superior WINES, &c., just received ex *Hindassah* and *Colgrain* from Messrs. TOD, HEATLY & Co., London.

Champagne, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod, Heatly & Co.....	Rs.	40	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand a Crown...	„	35	„
Moselle, superior Sparkling, extra 1st quality	„	38	„
Brand, R. Tod and James.....	„	30	„
Moselle, fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown	„	20	„
Sherry, Old Pale, Blue Seal	„	20	„
Do. very dry, White Seal	„	26	„
Do. superior Old Amontillado, Black Seal „		30	„
Brandy, fine Old Pale	„	36	„
Do. do. Brown	„	36	„

COUPLAND & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Moselle, ditto ditto	1	„	
Sherry, ditto ditto	3	„	
Claret, ditto ditto	2	„	
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes	1	„	

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Fort Wine, (4 quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry, ditto ditto	3	„	
Brandy, ditto ditto	1	„	
Old Tom, ditto ditto	1	„	
Whiskey, ditto ditto	1	„	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Iroy & Co...at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthreil Franc fils

ainé	at Rs.	35	do.	do.	
Do. 1858	Do.....	„	30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856.	Do.....	„	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858.	Do.....	„	30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Mellier & Co.....		„	16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant.....		„	16	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte	Do.....	„	22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte	Do.....	„	35	do.	do.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Blume der Mosel. C. A. Kupferberg. „ 40 do. do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—

Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana*.

The undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth & Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed. JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE SONS,

Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.....	Amontillado.....per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. } White do. } Brown do. } Yellow do. }	.....Good Dinner Wines...	„	24
		„	22
		„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity .....Quarts		„	30
Do. Do. .....Pints		„	15
Red Seal .....Quarts		„	24
Do. Do. .....Pints		„	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margux.....		„	34
Leoville		„	28
St. Julien		„	22
Medoc		„	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality.....A. DePaul.....Quarts		„	40
Do. A. DePaul.....Pints		„	21
Do. .....J. C. Morizet...Quarts		„	36
Do. do .....Pints		„	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }		„	38
MOSELLE do do.		„	21
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE.....		„	18
TREACHER & Co.'s do		„	42
CURACOA		„	40
MARASCHINO		„	30
CHERRY BRANDY		„	
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	50
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)		„	20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London.....		„	
Do.....Hollands, in cases...		„	21
WHISKEY.....Glenlivat, Crabbie ...		„	

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KIRKEE, AND KOREGEN.

MESSRS. CUTLER & CO.'S WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

Of MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s

(London Bordeaux and Rheims.)

LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule...	35
	„ Pts.....	„ „	18
	No. 2	Blue „	30
	„ Pts.....	„ „	16
	No. 3	Yellow „	26
	„ Pts.....	„ „	14
	No. 4	Green „	22
	„ Pts.....	„ „	12
	Medoc	Red „	9
	„ Pts.....	„ „	7
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co		38
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.....		40
	Brand C. & Co.		34
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.....		36
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	„ per 2 dozen Pts		40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality.....		32
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.....		34
	Sparkling Nonpareil.....		38
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.....		40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality.....		30
	„ per 2 dozen Pts		32
	Black Seal.....		28
	„ „ Pts.....		15
Port	Red Seal		24
	„ „ Pts.....		12
	Amontillado	Black Seal...	32
	Pale Amoroso.....		30
	Light Golden	Green „	28
Sherry	Pale.....	Brown „	26
	Pale.....	Yellow „	22
	Pale.....	White „	18
Cognac, Old and